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[a34]

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Hongkong, 6th November, 1903.

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ONLY communications relating to the news column should be addressed to THE EDITOR. Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only. No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supply for Cash. Telephone Address: PRESS. Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed. Lieber. P. O. Box, 34. Telephone No. 14.

BIRTHS.

At Victoria Hospital, Peak, on the 30th November, 1903, the wife of E. M. HARRIS, of a son.

[1631]

At Kobe, on the 21st instant, the wife of J. L. ROBERTSON, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

At Christ Church, Colombo, on 30th November, CHARLES GORDON STEWART, youngest son of the late Dr. JOHN MACDONALD of Brechin, to GEORGINA LIVING, youngest daughter of the late JAMES GUTHRIE of Hope Park, Broughty Ferry.

[1632]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VEXES ROAD C LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 2ND, 1903.

The new Government at Peking, whatever may eventually prove to be its line of policy, has certainly, up to the present, displayed no lack of administrative efficiency, and the new reign starts with all the prestige of having surmounted the formidable initiatory difficulties attending a succession in the East, without a single false step. Indeed the very first act of the new administration—the arrest of the interfering eunuchs whose Court influence had been the bane of the latter days of the late Dowager Tse Hsi, was one well calculated to show that the incoming Regency well understood that first principle of successful government—the necessity of striking on early and decisive blow, before those elements of disorder that hung about a new accession had time to mature their plots. The promptness with which the reigning title for the new monarch was announced was a clear indication that all eventualities had been well considered beforehand, and the title itself, Shan Tung which may be paraphrased as “Keep moving,” was probably intended, as it has been interpreted, to be an indication that promptitude and decision are meant to be

the watchwords of the new régime; and that the principles of reformed administration, paraded, but not acted on, during the late reign, are really intended to be made features of the new régime. As we have frequently observed these doctrines of the responsibility of sovereigns and ministers to the will of the nation at large are of no modern growth in China. They were part of the constitutional law of the Empire. A certain disciple of Mencius is represented as thus addressing him:—“May I venture to ask regarding the presentation to heaven, and heaven's acceptance,—how it was laid before the people; accepted by them?” The teacher replied:—“The rulers were commissioned to sacrifice, and the hosts of spirits received the offerings; this represented heaven's acceptance. Again, the rulers were commissioned to take in hand the affairs of government; when they ruled correctly, the people were at peace: this indicated the people's acceptance. As with heaven, so with the people. Therefore it is said, the T'ientse in dealing with the State cannot act merely as an individual.” The inference to be drawn is that in his relations with the Empire, the ruler has higher duties to perform than those of a mere man, and must always bear in mind, that while his authority is derived from Heaven direct, the mandate is only valid when exercised in accordance with the acceptance of the nation.

It is this doctrine of the sovereign's responsibility to his people, as the necessary correlative of his duty towards Heaven itself, that is largely answerable for the long stability of the Empire on the one hand, and on the other hand for the large measure of popular liberty which has always been enjoyed by the people of China as compared with other Asiatic nations. The effect of the mutual confidence thus engendered has lately been displayed in a very marked manner by the way in which the Chinese people at large have acted with regard to their intended constitution: with agitation, without disturbance of the peace, they have yet in their very persevering way compelled their rulers to go on so far, that now withdrawal has become practically impossible for either rulers or people; and those foremost in promoting the measures even the people at large, but the rulers who feel how immense their power and influence will be enhanced when backed up by the suffrages of the Empire at large. China, it used not long ago to be declared was a geographical expression, but not a people, its inhabitants caring nought for matters of state nor who ruled them, provided their personal comforts were not unduly interfered with. The last forty years have witnessed a vast change in the relations of the people to the State, and no people are more jealous of the dignity of the country than the Chinese of to-day, nor more willing to make sacrifices to restore its somewhat damaged prestige. This, they are wise enough to see, is not to be attained by strife nor revolution nor yet by armed strife. This feeling is not confined to one class, nor one interest, but is common to the nation at large, be the individuals rulers, or be they ruled. China has never been marked by the strictures of classes: the highest offices have ever been open to all alike and even since the Manchus existed as a privileged class, the tendency has been to gradually relax these distinctions—a tendency, be it noted, shared to a large extent by the Manchus themselves. It is this lately arisen sensation of a common nationality that has prepared the mind of both to share a common Empire and has recalled the ancient ideas of the identity of interests between rulers and ruled, which the Manchu conquest for a time had concealed. These tendencies of modern China have been conspicuously apparent within the last few days in the practically universal exhibition of the outward signs of mourning for the late Empress Dowager and the Emperor. The late Emperor, at first probably from a feeling of sympathy for his helplessness and loneliness as a child in the midst of ungenial surroundings, seems early, notwithstanding his alien birth, to have become an object of more than mere passing interest to his subjects. This was emphasised into a feeling very much akin to personal loyalty, when he, of his own accord, endeavoured to draw nearer to his people by removing abuses which had gradually grown up in his Court; and above all showed plainly his desire to go finally away with the distinction which had separated Chinese and Manchu. The personal indignities that he had in consequence to undergo, appealed strongly to the growing feeling, and the reactionary policy of the

late Empress Dowager, possibly forced on her from without, met with but little support from the Empire at large. But affairs were shaping themselves, and the Dowager, grim and strong-willed though she thought was, yet found herself compelled to conform to the great current of popular opinion, and herself take the helm in guiding affairs along the new line of reform. The partial reconciliation that took place between young Emperor and Regent commended itself to the nation at large; who content with the fact that affairs were moving, yet apprehensive of undue haste, began to look kindly even on the Empress, Regent. More lately the strong evidences that appeared as to the state of health of the Emperor, and the growing feeling that long life was forbidden to him, revived all the old feelings of personal regard, and there has been every evidence that the mourning which followed his untimely death is genuine, and deeply seated. Amongst a people like the Chinese, at all times addicted to the suppression of what they considered merely private opinions and feelings, it is impossible to say how much of the mourning is to be interpreted as applying to the Dowager. Recently from her ability in handling the external affairs of the nation, it is undeniable that a strong feeling of respect for the abilities of a woman who has undoubtedly succeeded in raising the international status of China; and who within has laid the foundation of a new army and a new fleet, and by her choice of able administrators in the provinces done much to promote internal reform, has arisen amongst the nation at large. But it never seems, as it did in the case of the Emperor, to have expanded into personal affection. For long the Dowager Regent had refused to consider the imminence of an approaching dissolution, which was clear to her subjects, but this it might be urged was a failing common to the aged, whether rulers or commoners. Still, while apparently indifferent, she had, recently, at all events, been really taking very effective steps with regard to the succession; steps whose real import became evident, when at the last moment she declared the young son of PRINCE CHUN her apparent, with his father as Regent. Under ordinary conditions in an Asiatic monarchy the proclamation of a successor to the throne is fraught with danger to the State, owing to the absence of any definite rule of succession. But these difficulties she seems to have surmounted, and her final decision, in a separate piece appear quite naturally to have fallen into their several places. But like many other masterful rulers, what her genius for government had been able to effect for the Empire at large, her domestic weaknesses rendered impossible at home. The internal management of her own household was the one grave blot on an administration otherwise recalling that of the early monarchs of the line; and it will probably prove an event most fortunate for the Empire at large, that she did not survive the late Emperor sufficiently long to have the opportunity of introducing into the Court of his young successor, the numerous scandals which disgraced the last.

Sir Alexander Hosie, H.M. Commercial Attaché in Peking, intends spending a short time in Hongkong before the Opium Conference is opened.

A cockdam has been built around the sunken *Hamping* opposite the French Concession at Shanghai and it is hoped to have the sunken ship raised within a few days.

We are asked to request the audience attending the performances of “A Country Girl” to be in their seats before 9 o'clock, as late comers disturb everybody.

The annual bazaar promoted by the Mother Superior and Sisters of the French Convent will be held on Monday afternoon, 14th inst., at the City Hall.

A proposal to give a dance under the auspices of the Volunteer Corps is to be considered at a meeting of those interested, convened for Tuesday next, the 8th inst.

The German A. D. C. at Shanghai were to give a second performance of “Das Stiefmutterstueck” the piece so successfully staged by the *Deutscher Theater-Verein* at the Lyceum Theatre last week.

The case concluded at the Magistracy yesterday in which an Indian constable was charged with accepting a bribe of whisky from a hawker as a bribe. Two witnesses, called by the defendant, gave him an excellent character, but knew nothing about the bribe. Mr. J. H. Kemp sentenced the defendant to six months' imprisonment.

A murderous attempt by a Chinese coolie upon Miss Gall, the daughter of a well known French Municipal employee at Tientsin is reported in the Northern papers. It appears that the boy is a discharged servant and made his way into the girl's bedroom and first throttled her; and then also cut her face about with a knife. The man fled but was captured and has been identified by his victim; who is in a very bad way from the numerous wounds received.

Sergeant Pitt charged the godown keeper of the Holland-China Company's godown at 73 and 80, Wanchai Road, with obstructing the roadway with 78 beer barrels. Mr. J. H. Kemp yesterday imposed a fine of \$15.

Yesterday was the birthday anniversary of H. M. Queen Alexandra and a royal salute was fired at noon. The Fleet and other vessels in port dressed ship in honour of the occasion. An official dinner was held in the evening at Government House. The list of guests appeared in our yesterday's issue.

On November 18th at Tientsin about 10,000 children, from the Tientsin City Native Schools, were assembled together with their teachers at the Viceroys' Yamen in order to proclaim the new Emperor. Spectators state that the sight was a very interesting and novel one.

There is a chimney opposite the Justice room at the Magistracy which requires the attention of the Building Authority. When a native was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday with not providing a smoke due, and was fined \$10, his Worship drew Inspector Hutchinson's attention to this fact.

The Portuguese Chargé d'Affaires in Peking has agreed to cancel the Canton-Macao Railway Agreement entered into by Sheng Kung Pao and the Portuguese Minister on certain conditions, the principal of which is that the regulations as to fares on the railway to be built under the sole control of China shall be settled by an Agreement between the Chinese and Portuguese Governments.

November 25th was observed at Shanghai as a special occasion of mourning for the deaths of the Emperor and Empress Dowager, and besides the flags of the various Consulates many of the honours also flew their flags at half mast. The banks, native and foreign, were closed as were also many native shops and stores, especially in Nanjing Road, and the Custom House concluded business at noon, but otherwise business proceeded much as usual. From the Settlement all the officials proceeded to the City to take part in the funeral rites which were there observed, and in consequence of the Magistrates' absence the Mixed Court had again to suspend business.

The third of the series of Organ Recitals, arranged for the first Tuesday of the winter months was given yesterday by Mr. Denman Fuller at St. John's Cathedral. The programme consisted entirely of selections from German composers including two vocal items and was presented as follows—

- 1.—Fantasia and Fugue Bach
 - 2.—Aria “O God have mercy” Mendelssohn
 - 3.—Vorspiel Parsifal Wagner
 - 4.—Canon Schumann
 - 5.—Liebelsied Handel
 - 6.—Heute und da “Thus with the Lord” Handel
 - 7.—Phantasia Rheinberger
- but two gentlemen, although their letter was delayed, have recently had every reason to congratulate themselves on its not reaching its destination at the time it should have done. It appears that they jointly wrote from an outpost to their broker to sell certain stock, but the letter did not turn up in time. In the meanwhile the stock jumped up and when the gentlemen reached Shanghai and found this out, they told their broker to sell, which he did and instead of netting a few hundred tens only, as would have been the case, if their letter had not been delayed, they got Tls. 9,000 profit!

Marquis Katsura, the Japanese Prime Minister, has stated with reference to the question of reducing the Japanese force in Pehohili, that notice of that intention having been duly conveyed to the Chinese Government, and there being no sign of any commotion such as would militate against the carrying out of the programme, the Government's resolve is to proceed with the operation. China has troops enough of her own to deal with any disturbance, and a recurrence of such events as those of 1900 cannot and need not be expected. For the rest, if any occasion should arise for the employment of foreign troops, Japan has forces in Manchuria and Korea, which would be available at any moment.

There was a very large assemblage of foreign residents at the American habots at Kobe recently to bid farewell to Mr. Alf. Woolley, the Chief Agent for Japan of the P. & O. Company, who left by the “Oriental” for England. Mr. Woolley who was formerly, in the company's service in Hongkong, has resided in Japan for a good many years, and has taken a very active part in the public life of the foreign communities, having been stationed both at Kobe and Yokohama. Latterly he held the post of Chairman of the Kobe Foreign Board of Trade and was also President of the Kobe Club, but whether he resided in Yokohama or Kobe, Mr. Woolley, remarks the *Japan Chronicle*, has always been foremost in rendering ungrudging service in the interests of the community. On the 19th ult. the members of the Kobe Club assembled at the Club to witness the presentation of a silver salver and tea service which had been subscribed for as a mark of respect and esteem. The presentation was made by Mr. H. Lucas, the President, who in a few appreciative words referred to Mr. Woolley's public work and his qualities as a private citizen. Woolley replied in a happy speech reminiscent of the years he had spent in Kobe and the affection he had for the place. As the launch left the habots the large crowd of foreigners gave three hearty cheers for Mr. and Mrs. Woolley. Whether Mr. Woolley will return to Japan is not our contemporary believes, wholly assured, but it is quite certain that his return will be hoped for by a large circle of friends, and the *Chronicle* expresses the belief that if the choice lies with him he will decide for Japan, where he has made his home and rendered such excellent public service.

During the past fiscal year 1,686,767 vaccinations against smallpox were made in the Philippine Islands by agents of the Bureau of Health, to say nothing of the thousands made by private physicians. According to the last annual report of the Secretary of the Interior the administration of this work has been so improved that its cost is now approximately two and a half centavos per capita as against seven and a half centavos a few years ago. “It is a remarkable fact” says the Secretary of the Interior, “and one that bears eloquent testimony to the care used by the Bureau of Science in manufacturing vaccine, and by the Bureau of Health in using it, that not a single death has occurred as a result of this enormous number of vaccinations, especially when the results obtained in other countries under more favourable conditions are considered.”

Mr. Arias, Consul-General for Spain at Shanghai, has been recalled to Madrid to explain his action in cutting off the Chinese who were formerly registered in his Consulate and to whom he was unwilling to extend further Spanish protection. The action of Mr. Arias in this matter, says the *Shanghai Times*, met with the heartiest approval of the foreign community, and we are sure that it tended greatly to relieve many unpleasant occurrences in the Mixed Court. We learn that the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, as well as some Chinese officials, have asked the Wai-Wu-yu to represent to the Spanish Government the valuable services which Mr. Arias performed in this matter. It is sincerely to be hoped that for the good of Shanghai, this policy will not be reversed.

By kind permission of Major Evans and officers, the Band of the Shekhawati Regiment will play the following programme of music at the King Edward Hotel, during dinner, on Thursday 3rd December 1903 (weather permitting).

- Waltz “The Southern Breeze” Meisler
Selection “The Shop Girl” Carrill
Song Cycle “(a) “Liebelsied” Klay
Song Cycle “(b) “Liebelsied” Klay
Characteristic “Cum right down to de Hunkin Bee” Thurbad
Cornet Solo (with bells obligato) “Tell me while the Church bells ring” Coke
Selection “Les ches de Cornville” Planquette
Ariol Solo “The Musical blacksmith” Cole
Two Step “Don't make Dem Scandalous Eyes at Me” Lee Johnson
God Save the King.

THE BUILDING COLLAPSE AT YAUMATI.

The Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, C.M.G., has given notice of his intention to ask the following question at the meeting of the Legislative Council on Thursday:—“Will the Honourable the Attorney-General state whether he has any objection to give the reasons which governed him in not filing an indictment for manslaughter at the last Sessions in the Portland Street Building Collapse Case?”

A serious accident was narrowly averted by the promptitude and presence of mind of a tramway motorman at Kennedytown on Sunday. A truck which carried a load of approximately two tons, and was propelled by four or five coolies, was proceeding along the tram line in front of the oncoming car. The motor man sounded the going and the truck was dragged clear of the rails, but as the car drew nearly level with it the unmanageable truck ran across the line and the coolies abandoned it, and are alleged to have taken to their heels. The emergency brake of the car was at once applied, and the car pulled up as promptly as the brake would act, but owing to the proximity of the two vehicles, this was not in time to avoid a collision, which damaged the front of the tram. One of the truck coolies was arrested and charged before Mr. J. H. Kemp at the Magistracy yesterday with obstructing and damaging a tramcar, and the case was adjourned.

A LOQUACIOUS DEFENDANT.

Some Chinese matcheds near the fortification which is being erected at Victoria Road, Kowloon, were visited by a party of excise officers on Monday night, and as the result of their search, four natives were charged before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday with being in unlawful possession of certain quantities of opium. Three of the defendants pleaded guilty, and fines totalling \$35 were imposed. The other defendant, who could not be kept quiet, denied the charge. He wished to call a witness from the body of the Court, and pointed out the man who would give evidence on his behalf. This man was called, and said he knew nothing about the matter. Then the defendant told the Court that the witness was a member of a rival clan, and that was the reason why he would not speak. Proceeding, he told his Worship that the excise officer knew he had received \$100 with which to pay his men, and on this account the excise man and a European constable pounced on him as he was entering a tram and arrested him. The excise officer's evidence was to the effect that when he entered the defendant's matched, the defendant attempted to throw away what opium he had in his possession. His Worship believed the officer's story, and ordered the defendant to pay a fine of \$100.

SUICIDE AT SHANGHAI.

Mr. Richard Markwick, who had for many years been connected with the China Mutual Insurance Company at Shanghai shot himself on Friday morning last. The deceased was in Hongkong in 1861 and had been a resident of Shanghai since 1885. Almost from the time that the China Mutual Insurance Company came into being he was employed by the firm, and although for a short period he joined the service of the Shanghai Life Insurance Company, he afterwards returned to his previous employment. Mr. Markwick had been ill since the middle of September and had been away from the office since that time.

TELEGRAMS.

[“DAILY PRESS” EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

JAPAN AND AMERICA.

Tokyo, December 1st.

The Government still preserves silence with regard to the agreement reported to be concluded between the United States and Japan. The official text is naturally awaited with great eagerness. The newspapers, though approving of the principle, are critical of the terms.

The semi-official “Kokumin” opines that the agreement is as important as the Anglo-Japanese treaty as affecting Japanese interests.

The “Asahi” regrets the absence of any reference to the question of immigration restrictions, the existence of which argues a lack of mutual confidence.

[REUTERS' SERVICE.]

THE UNITED STATES NAVY ON THE YANGTZE.

LONDON, November 29th.

Two United States vessels have been ordered from Manila to the Yangtze to replace two which have recently left.

SPAIN—FUNERAL OF THE JAPANESE MINISTER.

LONDON, November 29th.

The funeral of the late Japanese Minister to Spain took place at San Sebastian yesterday. The late Minister's wife starts for Japan shortly.

THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN.

LONDON, November 29th.

Washington reports, that in spite of official reticence, it is stated on trustworthy authority, that a Japan-American agreement has been concluded based on the idea of encouraging and defending the free and peaceful commercial development of the Pacific, guaranteeing each other's territories, a mutual pledge to support the independence of China, and equal commercial opportunity to all nations there. If the status quo, as above defined, be threatened the two Powers are to communicate with each other and arrange measures deemed to be useful.

LATER.

The German paper the “Nord Deutsche” welcomes with sincere satisfaction the Japan American Agreement, which it considers increases the guarantees for the maintenance of peace in the Far East, in a similar manner to the Anglo-German Agreement 1900, and the Franco-Japanese Agreement of 1907.

AUSTRIA AND THE NEAR EAST.

LONDON, November 29th.

An official statement from Belgrade says, reports from Cetinje state that 25,000 Austrians, on the Montenegrin frontier, believing themselves cut off, panicked and fled precipitately abandoning a portion of their munitions and artillery. Two Generals have been cashiered in consequence.

LATER.

The reported panic of Austrian troops on the Montenegrin frontier is absolutely denied in Vienna. The rumour is solely based on the removal of Austrian baggage inland, owing to a possible attack on it by the Montenegrins.

LATER.

Montenegro has handed the representatives of the Powers at Cetinje Memorandum demanding the cession of Spigga from Austria. At the same time Montenegro will not forego her claims for other compensations.

EASTERN—AMBASSADORS TO ITALY.

LONDON, November 29th.

The King has received the new Japanese Ambassador and the Chinese Minister, both of whom have presented their credentials.

MORE POSTAL CONCESSIONS ASKED FOR.

Mr. Henniker Heaton, M.P., has been given printed copies from the Postmaster-General to a series of questions on postal matters. Mr. Buxton states that he has invited the Governments of Canada and Australia to participate in the Imperial Postal Order system, which now comprises practically the whole of the British Empire, except those two countries, but he is sorry to say that neither of those Governments has yet found itself able to adopt the system. The prepaid rate of postage on newspapers not exceeding two ounces in weight for all places abroad is a halfpenny. With regard to permitting the transmission of postcards to every part of the Empire for a halfpenny each he does not see his way to reducing the charge. The number of postcards despatched from the United Kingdom to the rest of the Empire last year was estimated at 2,650,000. The loss entailed by the introduction of a halfpenny rate would depend partly on the increase in the number of cards transmitted and on the percentage of such cards sent in lieu of letters, but he has no information which will enable him to frame a trustworthy estimate on these points.

SUPREME COURT.

Tuesday, 1st December.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ
(ACTING PRINCIPAL JUDGE).

THE SALE OF A SEWING MACHINE.

The Singer Sewing Machine Company brought an action against S. Ezekiel for the recovery of \$45 in respect of goods sold and delivered. Mr. Otto Kong Sing appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. Gardiner acted for the defendant.

Mr. A. E. Parker, manager of the plaintiff company, stated that on June 11th defendant purchased a sewing machine \$50 to be the price, if paid within five months of the date of purchase, and \$70 to be paid if the period of purchase extended beyond that time. The machine was to be paid for by monthly instalments of \$10, and \$25 had been paid. Defendant had written asking for consideration treatment as he was really hard up at present.

Cross-examined—There was an alternative contract that if \$50.40 were paid within five months the matter ended, but that contract had no reference to payment by instalments, and the period terminated on Nov. 11th.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing—Was it part of the contract that he could go five months and then pay the whole \$50.40?

Witness—No, we could not conduct our business on promises.

Did you lease this machine?—No, I rented it. And he had no right to dispose of it?—No. He disposed of it?—Yes.

You wrote and asked him for the return of the machine?—Repeatedly.

Here is a letter in which defendant wrote informing you that the machine had been shipped by mistake with the Bandmann Company. You never received the machine back?—No.

In reply to his Lordship, Mr. Otto Kong Sing stated that the machine was sold for \$50.40 if that sum were paid within five months, but they were seeing on the \$70 contract because the instalments had failed. When the writ was taken out the instalments were three months in arrears.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing said that their action was for the sale of goods and delivery.

His Lordship—Not sale?

Mr. Otto Kong Sing—Yes, we have parted with the goods and received part payment.

His Lordship—You do not part with the property?

Mr. Otto Kong Sing—Yes, we part with it on conditions.

His Lordship—No you part with the possession.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing—They held it only on condition. There is an agreement and part performance.

Defendant said that he hired the machine on behalf of the Bandmann Company and after he had paid the second instalment he told them to take it away. Shortly afterwards Mr. Parker wrote claiming \$50.40, but the machine was taken away by mistake by the Bandmann Company. When the Company returned he was unable to get the machine back. As the plaintiffs were pressing him for payment he entered into two agreements, one that he should pay 12 monthly instalments of \$5, or if he could make good \$50.40 within five months that would be accepted. Nothing was said about paying by instalments. He had paid \$30.

Cross-examined—On this \$5 monthly instalments you have failed?—Yes.

You have been here for debt before?—Not for debt.

Were you lodged in Victoria Gaol?—That was the action against Goldenberg.

Then you were imprisoned for failing to pay costs?—I paid.

You paid eventually. Is that the only occasion you have been in gaol?—That is the only one.

Did you tell Mr. Parker you were sorry you had lent the machine to one of the Bandmann girls?—I told him the machine was gone away.

You said you were sorry you had lent it to her?—She was paying the instalments.

Why should you have paid the instalments?—She went away.

Mr. Gardiner submitted that the defendant had the option as to the two contracts and plaintiffs were premature in suing.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing said that this was not so and asked for judgment, as, adopting the longer agreement, defendant was still at fault.

His Lordship reserved his decision till Friday morning.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Council has been convened for Thursday next. The business includes the consideration of a number of bye-laws under section 16 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance 1903, and the following "Orders of the Day":—

First reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to empower a Magistrate to hold a Small Debt Court in the New Territories and to regulate the proceedings in relation thereto.

First reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend The Magistrates Ordinance 1890 and to effect certain other amendments in the Criminal Law.

First reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend The Fire Insurance Companies Ordinance 1903.

First reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend The Interpretation Ordinance 1897 and to remove an ambiguity in the construction of the same.

First reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance further to amend The Companies Ordinance 1865.

Committee on the Bill entitled An Ordinance for Authorizing the Construction of a Tramway within the Colony of Hongkong.

CANTON.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

November 30th.

MORE KIDNAPPING.

Robbers have kidnapped Messrs. Lo Aok Wai and Lo Hok Lim, members of the wealthy Lo family in the district of Shun Tak, during their visit to the town of Tungki in the above district. Mr. Lo Wai Tung, uncle of the victims, is assistant secretary to Viceroy Tuan Fang of Liang Kiang. Lo reported the matter to Viceroy Tuan Fang and His Excellency has cabled to Viceroy Chang requesting that strict orders be given to the Shun Tak Magistrate to obtain the release of the captives as soon as possible and also to arrest the brigands and have them severely punished.

SEQUEL TO THE FATEHMAN RIOT.

The following is a translation of a proclamation issued by the Superintendent of Police in Fatsan on account of the riot:—"This proclamation is issued to inform the public that about three weeks ago a notorious monk came to Fatsan and caused all kinds of strange rumours to be spread over the town. As it is the duty of the police to put a stop to this sort of things and prevent any disturbance in the place we had the monk arrested and sent him over to the Chief Superintendent of Police in Canton where he will be tried and punished for disturbing the public peace. The inhabitants of the town should thank us for removing a person who was doing injury to the general public, but unfortunately some bad characters seized this opportunity to incite the people to riot and thus brought misfortune on the other good citizens. The rascals led a large number of people to No. 1 Police Station and without any reason whatever made a great disturbance in front of the station and afterwards they had the audacity to wreck the Police Station and the property on the premises. Conduct of this nature is in defiance of the law and cannot be tolerated. The Viceroy, on receipt of the report that a riot was going on here, authorized the police to shoot on the rioters, but we refrained on account of the ignorance of the people. We only arrested a couple of the ringleaders. We hereby warn the people against repetition of this offence which will be treated as a revolt and we will direct the soldiers to fire on the mob. We command you to obey this proclamation &c."

ALLEGED LARCENY OF CASH BOOKS.

At the Magistracy yesterday before Mr. J. R. Wood, Tain Wang Chin was proceeded against for the larceny of two account books from the Po Tai Wo Hop Kee medicine shop, of 119, Winglok Street.

Mr. E. J. Grist (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) represented the complainants, and Mr. P. M. Hodgson (of Messrs. Ewins and Hamton) appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Grist, in opening, stated that on the evening of November 10th the defendant went to the complainants' shop and asked leave to inspect some of the old ledgers. As defendant's father had been a partner in the Po Tai Wo firm, he was granted permission, and was accompanied upstairs by a foki. The books he required were handed to defendant by the foki, and the former put them under his arm and walked away. The foki called down the stairs to his master, who attempted to stop the defendant, but the latter eluded him and ran away. Defendant had since been applied to for these books, but denied having taken them away.

His Worship—It is a question of fact as to whether he took them or not?

Mr. Grist—Yes. The defendant is charged with simple larceny, such as the larceny of valuable documents or security. I submit this is a serious larceny, because books are very important documents.

Kwong Pok Tong, managing partner of the complainant firm, said the defendant was formerly a manager of the old firm—the Po Tai Wo. When granted permission to inspect certain books he carried them off, giving no reason for so doing.

Cross-examined—Isn't it rather strange that you should allow a man, having nothing to do with your business, to inspect your books?—He didn't inspect the books of the present business. His examination was of the books of the old business, in which his father had a share.

And you allowed him to go out of the shop with those books?—No, he ran out with them. There was an entry of \$20,000 in one of these books, the amount paid for the purchase of the shop.

Mr. Grist—Since defendant got possession of these books he has issued a writ.

Mr. Hodgson (to witness)—You are one of the defendants in an original action at the Supreme Court?—Yes.

An action relating to the sale to you of this property?—Yes.

The assignment of the business was to you and the co-defendant in the original action?—Yes.

Who were the vendors?—The defendant was one.

You have no declaration of trust of any sort, I suppose?—No.

Mr. Grist—It is very unusual to have them here.

After further evidence the hearing was adjourned.

A 1,000 YEAR OLD TEMPLE BURNED.

A fire is reported from Sinanju, South Pyongan-do, Korea, on the 8th ult. at 2.30 a.m. It resulted in the complete destruction of a famous temple named the Chul-pul-chyok. The building, it is said, was constructed about one thousand years ago and had some pretensions to architectural beauty. The cause of the fire is ascribed to tobacco pipes carelessly left on the spot by natives, embers from which set fire to the piles of straw by the temple. Unfortunately there was no water, close to hand, so notwithstanding the efforts of hurried crowds of Koreans the flames spread more and more, fanned by a strong wind, until the building was utterly burned down. The Buddhist statues belonging to the temple were rescued from destruction owing to the exertions of some women who were present.—Seoul Press.

DAIRY FARM COMPANY.

Two extraordinary general meetings of shareholders in the above company were held yesterday at the offices. Mr. E. H. Hinds presided and there were present Dr. J. Noble (director), Jas. Walker (manager), S. A. Seth (secretary), J. M. E. Machado, and Chan Tong.

At the first meeting, which was opened at 12.30, the SECRETARY read the notice which stated that the meeting was called to confirm the resolutions, which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 17th day of November last:

1. "That the Capital of the Company be increased by the sum of \$112,500 divided into 15,000 shares of \$7.50 each and that the Directors be authorized to allot such shares pro rata among the existing shareholders according to the number of shares in respect of which they may, on the 27th day of October, 1908, be registered, in the proportion of three new shares for each complete lot of five shares held by them on that date and that any of such new shares remaining over after such allotment shall be dealt with by the Directors in their discretion."

2. That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered by deleting paragraph 2 of Article IX and by substituting therefor the following:—"2. The Register, or Registers, of shareholders and the Register of Transfers may be closed for such period or periods and at such time or times as the Directors may think fit, but the period or periods of such closure shall not exceed in the whole 30 days in any one year."

THE CHAIRMAN—There is nothing for me to add to the notice, I simply propose the first resolution.

Mr. MACHADO seconded, and the resolution was carried.

The second resolution was also carried on the motion of the CHAIRMAN seconded by Mr. CHAN TONG.

THE CHAIRMAN—That closes this meeting, I shall be pleased if you will stay for the next meeting.

The attendance was the same at the second meeting which was called for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the following Extraordinary Resolution:—"That the Directors be authorized to declare a bonus or dividend out of the Reserve and Cattle Reserve Funds or out of the accumulated profits of the Company sufficient to pay a call of \$6.00 per share upon the New Capital already authorized to be raised by Special Resolution and that such bonus or dividend be appropriated for the purpose of paying such call."

THE CHAIRMAN proposed that the resolution be approved, which was seconded by Mr. MACHADO, and carried.

THE CHAIRMAN—That concludes the meeting, gentlemen. Thank you for your attendance.

MISSING DAIRY FARM CHEQUES.

The case in which Ho Cheung was indicted on a charge of being in unlawful possession of three cheques, valued \$68.29, the property of the Dairy Farm, came on for hearing before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday afternoon.

Mr. G. N. Orme, Assistant Superintendent of Police, appeared to prosecute, and Mr. Daniels (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master) represented the defendant.

The defendant having been previously charged with this offence, and dismissed, his Worship intimated that he did not intend to hear the case again, and discharged the defendant.

Chan Chik Yee, shroff to Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, was then charged with attempting to obtain a reward for helping in the recovery of stolen property without bringing the offender to trial.

The evidence of one of the Dairy Farm shroffs, taken in the previous case, was read to Mr. C. F. Dixon, who appeared for the defendant, and cross-examined.

The accountant and shroff of the Dairy Farm stationed at Kowloon gave evidence as to missing the three cheques before the Court on the 17th or 18th instant. He thought the person who removed them must have gained admission to the premises through a window.

Cross-examined—Witness reported the loss of these cheques to the secretary and comptroller of the Dairy Farm Co.

A Central Police Station interpreter put in the statement made by the defendant when charged, and Mr. Dixon proceeded to cross-examine him.

Did you see the defendant's finger impressions taken?—No.

Is it usual to take finger prints before a man is convicted?

Mr. Orme—He is not an authority.

Mr. Dixon—I didn't say he was. I asked him if it was usual.

Mr. Orme objected to the question.

Mr. Dixon—I want to know. They do some very funny things there sometimes. (To witness)—Are finger prints of defendants taken in the charge room after charges have been preferred?—If we have time.

Are those your instructions?—No.

Are they the instructions of those in charge of the charge room?—Yes.

Do you see defendants finger prints taken?—No.

Defendant then made a statement in which he told the Court that he informed the Dairy Farm shroff that a friend of his had picked three cheques belonging to the Dairy Farm Co. The shroff said that no cheques were missing. On a second occasion when defendant saw the Dairy Farm shroff, the latter told the defendant to tell his friend to return the cheques, and he would give him some tea money. The defendant saw his friend, who wanted at least \$5 or \$7 to return the cheques. Defendant did not ask for a reward.

Examined by Mr. Orme, defendant said he told the man who held the cheques that they were crossed and that he had better return them to the owner. Ho Cheung told witness that he had picked the cheques up in the street.

The defendant was discharged.

SHIPPING NEWS.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The str. *Danbighshire* left Shanghai on Tuesday the 1st inst., and is due here on or about Friday the 4th inst., p.m.

The N.Y.K. str. *Hakata Maru* (European Line) left Moji for this port via Shanghai on the 30th ult., and may be expected here on the 7th inst.

The N.G.I. str. *Ischia* left Singapore for this port on morning the 1st inst., and may be expected here on or about the 5th inst.

The N.Y.K. str. *Yokohama Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port via Colombo and Singapore on the 30th ult., and is expected here on the 21st inst.

The Silk ex M.M. str. *Caledonia* which left this port on the 27th ult. was delivered in Lyons on the 30th ult.

The C.P.R. str. *Empress of China* arrived Shanghai at 5.30 a.m. on Tuesday the 1st inst., and left again at 4 p.m. same day for Nagsasaki where she is due to arrive at 6 a.m. on Thursday the 3rd inst.

The P.K.K. str. *Tenyo Maru* sailed from Hongkong on the 3rd ult., and was delivered in San Francisco on 30th November.

CHINA TRADE AND SHIPPING.

In the opinion of an Mr. Iwango, the managing director of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha the China shipping trade will not improve for some time yet; it may on the contrary become worse. Mr. Iwango told an interviewer that there are at present six regular steamers on the run between Yokohama and Kobe, and that the N.Y.K. line has almost all the N.Y.K. steamers trading to China had full cargoes, but the trade this year has been very unsatisfactory. The N.Y.K. opened a direct service between Yokohama and Hankow last year, but this has had to be discontinued this year owing to the dulness of the trade. The P. & O. had also ceased to run regular steamers between Shanghai and Yokohama. The dulness of China trade this year is most severely felt in shipping circles.

CHIEFBURG RATES OF PASSENGER LINES.—Cheap trips across the Pacific, \$20 a head, or about \$40, are now being offered. Seattle states that a rate fight to secure the Chinese passenger business from the United States to the Orient has been started by Frank Waterhouse & Co. on their ships to the Far East by cutting the fare more than half and offering special inducements to all Chinese travellers on their boats.

The regular fare to China from Puget Sound is \$43.50 on all the lines except those of the Great Northern and the Canadian Pacific. The Milwaukee is the only vessel sailing from Seattle that charges the maximum amount of \$54, the same as the Canadian vessels. With the sailing of the *Kumeric* of the Waterhouse line last month the special fare of \$25 for steerage passengers went into effect. At this time of year many Orientals are returning to their native country for the Chinese New Year and other festive days.

The outward bound ships from Puget Sound have been doing a large business to the Orient for several weeks. The special rate of \$25 on the *Kumeric* making the rate in reality \$20, and this resulted in many passengers at Vancouver, although few took advantage of the rate in Seattle. The first response to the cut rate is from the Canadian Pacific, which has made a special fare of \$43.50 on the *Montague* which sailed from Vancouver for the Orient on November 7th. The Blue Funnel and Japanese liners are also expected to make cuts in their rates as the result of the action of the Waterhouse company.

THE DURBAN CONVENTION.

This Convention was opened on the 12th ult. by Sir Matthew Nathan, the Governor of Natal, who said:

"As I am addressing the most thoughtful men of South Africa, it would be superfluous for me to dwell on the evident magnitude and importance of the task before them—a task on the just fulfilment of which depends the future well-being of the present inhabitants and of the generations after them. To this just fulfilment the delegates will bring a wise caution that will take advantage of the experiences of the nations unified in the past, a bold imagination that will adapt the results of these experiences to our special conditions, a broad vision, which, while seeing to the special good of the whole, will not overlook the general interests of the parts; and above all, a wide sympathy with the people of South Africa, taking no account of racial differences or geographical boundaries."

"The whole people of South Africa are looking to you to devise a scheme which will unite them in a great nation of white people, maintaining their virility, increasing in numbers, and ruling over a contented native population in the interests of all—a nation so governed that the vast resources of the land may be developed and its productivity constantly increased, that a world-commerce may be established, and that the country be the position of the country between the Western and Eastern Oceans; and with the commercial instincts of the descendants of two historic trading nations; that peace and good order may be maintained within and security provided against attack from without, so that a new Commonwealth may add to, and not draw on, the strength of the Empire; and that education, arts, and sciences may advance so that, in culture as in strength, South Africa may be among the foremost nations of the world, and that there may be carried on through the centuries, those ideals of honesty, justice, courage, and purity which have made great the nations from which the British and Dutch in South Africa have sprung."

"I leave you to your deliberations in the profound hope that under divine guidance they may lead to the creation of a great united South Africa, adding strength and lustre to the British Empire."

Sir Harry de Villiers, the President in reply, thanked the Governor for his practical sympathy with the great objects of the Convention.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 1st at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer has risen over China, particularly along the Yangtze. It has fallen considerably in E. Japan and slightly over the Philippines.

A depression lies off the E. coast of Hokkaido, and pressure is again low over the S. Philippines.

A high pressure area lies over China to the North of the Yangtze.

Gradients are steeper and hard monsoon will prevail in the Formosa Channel and the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.02 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood. { N. to N.E. winds, N.E. winds, strong to gale.

Formosa Channel. { Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between { Same as No. 1.

Hongkong and Lameoek. { Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between { Same as No. 1.

Hongkong and Hainan. { Same as No. 1.

THE SUFFRAGIST SCENES IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WOMEN CHAINED TO THE "GRILLE."

In its long history the House of Commons can offer no parallel to the "scene" which last month interrupted in startling and dramatic fashion the peaceful not to say dull proceedings through Committee. A demonstration within the walls of Parliament by women, since the present agitation for their enfranchisement entered into its acute stage, is no novelty, but on the evening of the 25th ult. the House of Commons was treated to the unique spectacle of ladies in the Gallery chaining themselves up to the "grille," the removal of sections of the "grille" being rendered necessary before they could be conveyed from the House and released from the fetters which they themselves had forged. Strictly speaking the chaining-up notion is not new. It has been put into practice on the railings of Downing-street, but its transference to the House of Commons marks a daring departure.

As a preliminary it is necessary to explain that the Ladies' Gallery is divided from the House by a "grille," which is really a trolly-work of gilded iron fashioned according to a harmonious architectural plan and divided into sections through which the ladies gaze down into the actual Parliamentary arena. The iron wrought trolly is movable from its setting of stone. From time to time there have been proposals to abolish it altogether, but more than one First Commissioner of Works has assured the House of Commons that the ladies themselves do not desire the taking away of what is commonly called their "cage." It is supposed to facilitate casual comment on what is happening on the floor of the House, while partially screening the occupants from the visual scrutiny of members.

THE START OF THE TROUBLE.

The hour was halfpast eight and Mr. Remnant, the Unionist member for Holborn, was calmly addressing to a thin and listless assembly arguments on the position of the Licensing Commission and its attitude in relation to the assessment of compensation. Suddenly there was a shrill cry from the Ladies' Gallery. "Women of England demand the vote!" and simultaneously there was heard through a convenient chink in the "grille" a banner which bore the device "The Women's Freedom League demands votes for women this evening." Mr. James Caldwell, who was acting as Chairman of Committees, called for "Order, order," while Mr. Remnant went on addressing his observations to the Treasury Bench. The original interrupter, who is understood to have been a Miss Muriel Mathers tried her voice in contest with Mr. Remnant's. "The women of England," the lady was heard to say, "demand the vote. We have waited too long already. We are tired of listening behind this insulting grille. We want our right to vote. We protest against the inaction of the Government. Stop talking about the Licensing Bill and listen to the women." Other ladies in the gallery joined in the cry: "Votes for women; give us justice!"

The ordinary male attendant of the Ladies' Gallery rushed forward. Other male re-enforcements were speedily on the scene, and to their consternation these men found that Miss Mathers and another lady, Miss Helen Fox—had succeeded in securing a section of the grille from their sockets and bodily convey ladies, grille, chains, and all out of the gallery. Miss Mathers was the first to go. Miss Fox remained, and all the time that the perspiring attendants were endeavouring to release her from her bonds she went on addressing the House. "Let justice be done to us," she cried. "We demand the right to vote." Mr. Remnant raised his voice, but the screams of the women drowned it, and the words "Cowards and Bullies" were hissed out with vehemence, as the ladies were finally removed, and the gallery itself was cleared and closed for the night.

FREED FROM THEIR FETTERS.

The two ladies were escorted to No. 15 Committee Room that they might be freed from their fetters and that the iron trolly work might be restored to the rightful ownership of the First Commissioner of Works. In the case of one of them the operation was accomplished without difficulty, but the chains had been so securely riveted on herself by the other lady that the services of a skilled workman had to be called in before she could regain her freedom. The chains with which she was riveted had to be severed with a file. Inspector Scantlebury saw the ladies off the premises, but evidently their particular demonstration, though the most dramatic, was but a segment of a concerted plan which had apparently been devised with equal boldness and secrecy. Simultaneously with the secession of the ladies and the closing of the Gallery an attempt was made to get up a disorderly demonstration on the steps leading to St. Stephen's Hall. Several ladies who had been invited to attend the meeting, and who had been seated in the Gallery, raised a simultaneous shout of "Votes for Women!" and attempted to force their way towards the central Lobby. They were, however, promptly removed by the police.

A METROPOLIS IN THE MAKING.

GRAND TRUNK'S TERMINUS ON THE PACIFIC.

(By a Settler.)

There is a saying among prospectors, "Camp on the northern coast and commit suicide," and, indeed, if one had to choose between life in a dry, shadeless desert and life in a country like this, heavily timbered, with an incessant heavy downpour of rain, the desert would be preferable and less depressing.

We came direct here from the Nevada desert, where the sun beats down mercilessly on the already broiling sand, and consequently one appreciated to its full extent on the voyage from San Francisco to Vancouver the delightfully cool, moist air of the Pacific Ocean.

Though the weather was perfect in Vancouver on the evening we boarded the steamship *Camosun*, bound for Prince Rupert, we awoke the next morning to find ourselves in a horrible misty drizzle which continued throughout our journey.

The trip from Vancouver takes two days and nights, and presents no particular attractions. The course is through the narrow channels between the islands that abound on this coast and the mainland. The only time the open sea is approached is at Queen Charlotte Sound, where the water is rough and choppy. The two

BECHSTEIN PIANOS

SOLID MAHOGANY.

FULL TRICHOORD.

STEEL FRAME.

SPECIAL

CONSTRUCTION

FOR THE TROPICS.

CASH DISCOUNT

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MONTHLY PAYMENTS

ROBINSON PIANO CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 19th November, 1908. [36]

or three small settlements at which the boat called are mainly interesting for the display of totem poles which the Indians fix in front of their cabins.

THE ARRIVAL.

We arrived at Prince Rupert about 11 p.m. A large crowd was waiting on the docks for our arrival that we expected to see, considering that it was pouring with rain, and our spirits were somewhat cheered by the sight of two or three nicely built frame houses and the twinkle of lights in the windows of other buildings which seemed to be distributed over quite a large area.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PEN- ANG, COLOMBO Port SAID and MARSEILLES	SOMALI Capt. A. G. Cubitt, R.N.R.	On 2nd Dec.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NILE Capt. E. F. Martin, R.N.R.	About 4th Dec.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	DELTA Capt. B. W. H. Snow	About 10th Dec.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON via USUAL PORTS OF CALL	DEVANHA Capt. W. Hayward, R.N.R.	Noon, 12th Dec.	See Special Advertisement.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1908.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
PAKHOI and HAIPHONG	"HUPH" On 2nd Dec., 1 P.M.	
MANILA	"TEAN" On 2nd Dec., 4 P.M.	
SWATOW and SHANGHAI	"KIUKIANG" On 2nd Dec., 4 P.M.	
CEBU and ILOILO	"BUICHOW" On 4th Dec., 4 P.M.	
NINGPO and SHANGHAI	"CHENAN" On 5th Dec., 4 P.M.	

MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT
DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND,
COCKTOWN, CAIRNS, FOWNS-
VILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY,
with Transhipment for TASMANIA,
NEW ZEALAND, ADELAIDE,
FREEMANTLE and PERTH.

MANILA STEAMERS & TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accom-
modation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining
Saloon.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light through-
out and Electric Fans in the Staterooms. A daily qualified Surgeon is carried. Cargo booked
through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

SHANGHAI STEAMERS have good Saloon Passenger accommodation and take cargo
on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND
AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage apply to—
HONGKONG, 2nd December, 1908.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUMSANG" Wed'day, 2nd Dec., 1 P.M.	
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG" Thursday, 3rd Dec., Noon.	
SINGAPORE & SAMARANG	"ONSANG" Friday, 4th Dec., Noon.	
MANILA	"LOONGSANG" Friday, 4th Dec., 4 P.M.	
SHANGHAI	"HANGSANG" Saturday, 5th Dec., Noon.	
MANILA	"YUENSANG" Friday, 11th Dec., 4 P.M.	
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	"KUSANG" Wed'day, 16th Dec., Noon.	

OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.

The steamers "KUSANG," "NAMSANG" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for
Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing
a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan. If passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.
These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
A daily qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted
throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin and Newchwang.

‡ Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kaitai, Lahad, Dava, Simporna, Tawau,
Dukuan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
HONGKONG, 1st December, 1908.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

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HONGKONG SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS
AND FORMOSA.PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	THE CO'S S.S.	LEAVING
SHANGHAI via SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	"BUJUN MARU" Capt. Y. FUJINO	THURSDAY, 3rd Dec., at 8 A.M.
TAKAO (Dairen)	"SHINCHIKU MARU" Capt. B. YAMAMOTO	SUNDAY, 6th Dec., at 8 P.M.
TAMSAI via SWATOW & AMOY	"DAIJIN MARU" Capt. I. SAKURAI	SUNDAY, 6th Dec., at 10 A.M.
ANPING via SWATOW & AMOY	"SHOSHU MARU" Capt. IJICHI	WED'DAY, 9th Dec., at 8 A.M.

* These new Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class
Passengers and are fitted throughout with electric light. First-class Cabins Amidships.
Unrivaled Table.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China Ports.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch
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Hongkong, 2nd December, 1908.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

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HIGHEST CLASS—FASTEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS STEAMERS ON
THE COAST, HAVING SPLENDID ACCOMMODATION FOR FIRST-CLASS
PASSENGERS. ELECTRIC LIGHT AND FIRST-CLASS CUISINE.

STEAMERS	FOR	LEAVING
"HAIMUN" Capt. Evans	SWATOW	WED'DAY, 2nd Dec., at 11 A.M.
"HAIYANG" Capt. A. E. Hodgins	SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	FRIDAY, 4th Dec., at Noon.
"HAIYAN" Capt. J. B. Roach	SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	TUESDAY, 8th Dec., at 11 A.M.

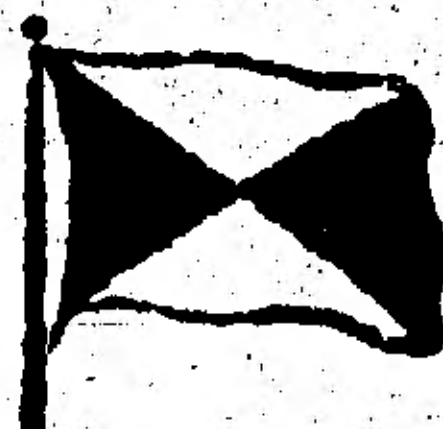
FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF PASSENGERS, STEAMERS WILL
ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE COMPANY'S WHARF (NEAR
BLAKE PIER).

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DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 2nd December, 1908.

1579



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Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between
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Cuisine. SURGEON and STEWARDESS carried. All the most up-to-
date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS.	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	Manila	On 5th Dec., Noon.
RUBI	2540	R. W. Almond	Manila	On 12th Dec., Noon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1908.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

EXTRA SAILING EUROPEAN LINE.

FOR GENOA, MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE,
PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

THE Co's Newly Built Passenger Steamer

"HIRANO MARU."

(Sister ship to the well-known "KAMO MARU," tons 9,000 gross reg., Captain H. Fraser,
will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 30th DECEMBER, at Daylight.

Every known comfort provided on board for travellers: First-class staterooms amidships
comprising ordinary Two Berth Cabins, Single Berth Cabins and Full Suite. Elegant
Dining Saloon, Drawing Room, Social Hall and Smoking Room. Electric Light and
Electric Fans throughout. Barber Saloon, Dark Room and Laundry. Doctor and
Stewardess. Unexcelled service.

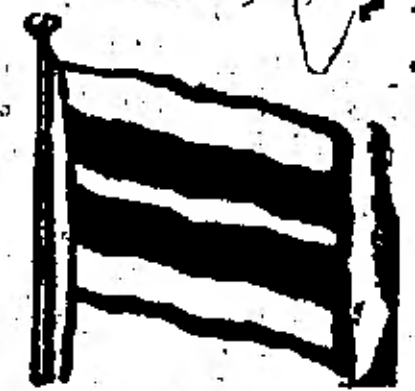
Cheapest passage rates to Europe and around-the-world.

For further particulars apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1908.

[1599]



NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. (THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES 1908.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	"HAKATA MARU" Capt. T. Murai	WED'DAY, 9th Dec., at Daylight
POKE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	"WAKASA MARU" Capt. N. Nishida	WED'DAY, 23rd Dec., at Daylight
SEATTLE via SHANGHAI	"KAGA MARU" Capt. G. S. Laporte	TUESDAY, 8th Dec., at 4 P.M.
MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and YOKOHAMA	"TOSA MARU" Capt. J. Nagao	TUESDAY, 22nd Dec., at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	"NIKKO MARU" Capt. A. E. Moses	THURSDAY, 24th Dec., at Noon
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE	"KUMANO MARU" Capt. N. Matsumoto	FRIDAY, 22nd Jan., at Noon
COLOMBO	"MOYORI MARU" Capt. J. C. Richards	WED'DAY, 2nd Dec., at Noon
YOKOHAMA, KOBE, MOJI and NAGASAKI	"KAMO MARU" Capt. F. L. Sommer	SATURDAY, 5th Dec., at Daylight
SHANGHAI and KOBE	"TOTOMI MARU" Capt. M. Winkler	WED'DAY, 9th Dec., at Noon
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"KAWACHI MARU" Capt. H. Petersen	SATURDAY, 12th Dec., at Daylight
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"KUMANO MARU" Capt. N. Matsumoto	WED'DAY, 23rd Dec., at Noon

* Omitting Yokohama.

† Fitted with Marconi's System of Wireless Telegraphy.

‡ Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada
and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic
Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama,
1st and 2nd Class through Passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.
For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's
Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Chater Road.

T. KUSUMOTO,
MANAGER.

Hongkong 2nd December, 1908.

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EAST ASIATIC CO., LD. COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK & SHANGHAI. RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LD., ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOK. SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LD. GOTHENBURG.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"SIAM"	About 6th December.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"YEDDO"	End of December.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE and COPENHAGEN	"SIAM"	Beginning of Jan., 09

For Further Particulars apply to

MELCHERS & CO.,

Hongkong, 28th November, 1908.

AGENTS.

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TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British
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OUTWARD.	HOMEWARD.
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S.S. ISTRIA 5th Dec.	S.S. SITHONIA 7th Dec.
S.S. BARCELONA 17th Dec.	
S.S. ANDALUSIA 3rd Jan. 09	FOR HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG:
S.S. SLAVONIA 17th Jan. 09	S.S. SEGOVIA 9th Dec.
S.S. SAXONIA 27th Jan. 09	
S.S. SPEZIA 8th Feb. 09	FOR HAVRE, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:
	S.S. SCANDIA 22nd Dec.

Further Particulars, apply to—

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,

Hongkong, 30th November, 1908.

Hongkong Office.

12

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN
JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJIBODAS	JAPAN	First half of Dec.	JAVA	First half of Dec.
TJIPANAS	JAVA	First half of Dec.	SHANGHAI	First half of Dec.
TJILWONG	JAPAN	First half of Jan.	JAVA	First half of Jan.
TJIKINI	JAVA	First half of Jan.	JAPAN	First half of Jan.
TJIMAH	JAVA	First half of Jan.	SHANGHAI	First half of Jan.
TJILATJAP	JAVA	First half of Febr.	SHANGHAI	First half of Febr.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for
a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-Indian Ports
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Yok Buildings, 1st Floor.
Hongkong, 1st December, 1908.

Telephone No. 375.

18.

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10,500 TONS.

CAPTAIN C. D. BENNETT, R.N.R.

THIS THROUGH MAIL STEAMER FOR MARSEILLES and LONDON
VIA BOMBAY WILL LEAVE HONGKONG ON MARCH 20th, 1909, STAYING
AT BOMBAY 24 HOURS ONLY AND IS DUE TO ARRIVE AT—

MARSEILLES - - - - - APRIL 17TH.
LONDON - - - - - APRIL 24TH.

FARES TO LONDON:—
1st SALOON £71.10 SINGLE £106.14 RETURN.
2nd " " £48.8 " £72.12

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E. A. HEWETT,

SUPERINTENDENT.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1908.

[1600]

PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

IN 25 DAYS TO ITALY BY THE MAGNIFICENT N.D.L. LINERS:

TONS REG.

"PRINCESS ALICE" - 10,911 - ON MARCH 10TH.
Capt. G. ROTT.

"KLEIST" - 9,000 - ON MARCH 24TH.
Capt. R. MEYER.

"PRINZ LUDWIG" - 9,630 - ON APRIL 7TH.
Capt. F. v. BINZER.

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Early booking recommended.

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Hongkong, 1st December, 1908.

[1624]

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STEAMSHIP SERVICE—Regular Direct Weekly Service by the fast Passenger Steamer
"KOBE MARU" (2,877 tons) sailing from Dairen every Monday and from Shanghai
every Friday, in connection with the South Manchurian Express and Trans-Siberian

MAIN RAILWAY LINE—Semi-Weekly Express Service from Dairen to Kwanohangtun
(in connection with Siberian Express trains at Harbin) by a train composed of excellent
equipped Sleeping and Dining Cars, expressly built for the Company by the Pullman
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BRANCH RAILWAY LINES:

RYOJUN LINE—For Ryojun (Port Arthur), 2 hours from Dairen.
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with the Korean Government Railway.

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At DAIREN (Dalny), PORT ARTHUR and CHANGCHUN (KWANCHENGZU),
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1908

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